

# DEAF-MUTE JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## "FALLEN LEAVES."

In the park I saw the leaves,  
Falling one by one;  
And they spoke of former splendor  
Now forever gone.

When at springtime they were growing,  
Into beauty rare  
And the bluebirds, gayly singing,  
Kept their nestlings there.

When by daylight joyous children,  
Fell they on the grass;  
And the branches all with laughter  
Almost trembling there.

When each night a pair of lovers,  
Sat beneath their green;  
And the moon with weird reflections  
Brightened all the scene.

Now the children tread upon them,  
And the lovers flee;  
And no bluebird will be singing  
Its sweet melody.

Faded, withered and forgotten,  
Fall they on the ground;  
Till their wrinkled faces cover  
All the grass around.

P. D.

## A NIGHT OF TERROR.

The night, which will dwell in my memory with vivid distinctness while life and reason are left to me, was in October, 1870. I was at that time a telegraph operator, stationed in the little town of Deering, upon the line of the Pacific Railroad, between the cities of D— and G—. Six miles farther west was the more pretentious town of Paris, upon the direct road to D—.

Deering was by no means a model residence. They were lager-beer gardens, drinking-saloons and gambling-houses out of all proportion to the more respectable stores and residences. We had had two arrests of counterfeiters, and there was scarcely a day passed that there was not a brawl among the ruffians around us. Still, there was a school, and a timid little blue-eyed woman had come from Vermont to teach there.

How long an unprotected woman might live in Deering I can only guess, for Alice Holt had been there but three months when she consented to walk into church with me one day, and walk out with my wife. This was in July, and we had occupied a pretty cottage nearly a quarter of a mile from the telegraph office since our marriage.

Being the only man employed in the telegraphic business at Deering, I was obliged to remain constantly in the office during the day and part of the evening, and Alice herself brought me my dinner and supper. There was a small room next the office with a window, but only one door, communicating with the larger room. Here Alice had fitted up a dressing-table and mirror, a wash-stand and some shelves, where she kept pepper, salt and pickles for my office repasts. The two rooms were on the second floor of a wooden building that stood alone.

With this necessary introduction, I come to the story of that October night, and the part my blue-eyed Alice, only eighteen, and afraid of her own shadow, played in it.

I was in the office at about half-past seven o'clock, when one of the city officials came in, all hurried, saying:

"Stirling, have you been over to the embankment on the road to-day?"

The embankment was not a quarter of a mile from the office, on the east side.

"No; I have not."

"It was a special Providence took me there, then. One of the great masses of rock has rolled down directly across the track. It will be as dark as a wolf's mouth to-night, and if the midnight train comes from D— there will be horrible smashup."

"The midnight train must stop at Paris, then," I replied. "I will send a message."

"Yes. That is what I stopped in for. The other track is clear, so you need not stop the train to D—."

"All right, sir."

I was standing at the door, seeing my caller down the rickety staircase, when Alice came up with my supper. It was hot and I was cold, so I drew up a table, and opening can and basket, sat down to enjoy it. Time enough for business, I thought, afterward. As I ate we chatted.

"Any messages to-day?" my wife asked.

"One from D— for John Martin."

"John Martin!" Alice cried. "The greatest ruffian in Deering. What was the message?"

"Midnight train."

"Was that all?"

"That was all. Mr. Hill has just been in here to tell me there is a huge rock across the track at the embankments, so I shall stop the midnight train at Paris. The passengers must wait a few hours there and come on in the morning, after the track is cleared."

"Have you sent the message, Robert?"

"Not yet. There is plenty of time. That train does not reach Paris till half-past eleven, and it is not yet eight. Yes—it is just striking."

"Better send it, Robert. If there should be an accident you would never forgive yourself. Send it, while I put some clean towels in the wash-room, and then I will come sit with you till you can come home."

She went into the dressing-room as she spoke, taking no light, but depending upon the candles burning in the office. I was rising from my seat to send the telegram, when the door opened and four of the worst characters in Deering, led by John Martin, entered the room. Before I could speak, two threw me back in my chair, one held a revolver to my head, and John Martin spoke.

"Mr. Hill was here to tell you to stop the D— train. You will not send that message. Listen. The rock is there to stop that train—put there for that purpose. There is half a million in gold in the express car. Do you understand?"

"You would risk all the lives in the train to rob it?" I cried, horror-struck.

"Exactly," was the cool reply. "One-fifth is yours if you keep back the message. The money has been watched all the way from San Francisco."

I saw the whole diabolical scheme at once. If the train came, it would be thrown off at the embankment and easily plundered by the villains, who would lie in wait there.

"Come," Martin said, "will you join us?"

"Never!" I cried indignantly. "We must force you, then! Tie him fast!"

I trembled for Alice. If only my life were at stake, I could have borne it better. But even if we were both murdered, I could not take the blood of the passengers on the train upon my head. Not a sound came from the little room as I was tied hand and foot to my chair, bound so securely that I could not move. It was proposed to gag me, but finally concluded that my cries, if I made any, could not be heard, and a handkerchief was bound over my mouth.

The door of the wash-room was closed and locked, Alice still undiscovered; then the light was blown out and the ruffians left me, locking the door after them.

There was a long silence. Outside I could hear the step of one of the men pacing up and down, watching. I rubbed my head against the wall behind me, and succeeded in getting the handkerchief off my mouth, to fall around my neck.

I had scarcely accomplished this when there was a tap on the inner door.

"Robert!" Alice said.

"Yes, love. Speak low. There is a man under my window?"

"Are you alone in the room?"

"Yes, dear."

"I am going to Paris. There is no man under my window, and I can get out there. I have six long roller-towels here, knotted together, and I have cut my white skirt into wide strips to join them. The rope made so, reaches nearly to the ground. I shall fasten it to the door-knob and let myself down. It will not take long to reach home, saddle Selim, and reach Paris in time. Don't fear for me. When you hear a hen cackling under my window you will know I am safely on the ground."

Little Alice! My heart throbbed heavily as I heard her heroic proposal, but I dared not stop her.

"God bless and protect you," I said, and listened for her signal. Soon the cackling noise told me the first step of her perilous undertaking was taken.

It was dark, cloudy and threaten-

ing a storm, and, as nearly as I could guess, close upon nine o'clock. I could only wait and pray. I was too much stunned even yet to realize the heroism of this timid woman, starting alone upon the dark ride, through a wild country with a storm threatening.

Nine o'clock! As the bell of the church clock ceased to strike, a rumble, a flash, told me a thunder storm was coming rapidly. Oh, the long, long minutes of the next hour!

Ten o'clock. The rain falling in torrents, the thunder pealing, lightning flashing! Alice was so afraid of lightning! Often I had held her, white as death, trembling, almost fainting, in such a storm as this. Had she feared to start, with the storm in prospect, or was she lying somewhere on the wild road, overcome by terror or perhaps stricken by lightning?

Eleven o'clock. The storm over, though still the night was inky black. No sound to cheer me; none to make the hideous suspense more endurable. A host of possibilities, like frightful nightmares, chasing one another through my tortured brain.

Would the next hour never pass? Once the clock tolled midnight all was safe.

I was drenched with perspiration wrung from me by mental agony one hour; chilled with horror the next. No words can describe the misery of waiting as the minutes dragged slowly along. In the dead silence a far-off sound struck a thrill of horror to my heart, far exceeding even the previous agony. Far, far away a faint whistle came through the air. Nearer and nearer, then the distant rumble of the train, growing more and more distinct.

The midnight down-train was coming swiftly, surely to destruction. Where was my wife? Had the ruffians intercepted her at the cottage? Was she lying dead somewhere upon the wild road? Her heroism was of no avail; but was her life saved? In the agony of that question the approaching rumble of the train was far more the bitterness of Alice lost than the horror of the doomed lives it carried. Why had I let her start upon her mad errand?

I tried to move. I writhed in impotent fury upon my chair, forcing the cruel cords to tear my flesh as I vainly tried to loosen even one hand.

The heavy train rumbled past the telegraph office. It was an express train and did not stop at Deering station; but as I listened, every sense sharpened by my mental torture, it seemed to me that the speed slackened. Listening intently, I knew that it stopped at the embankment, as nearly as I could judge. Not with the sickening crash I expected, not preceeding wails and groans from the injured passengers, but gradually and carefully. A moment more and I heard shouts, the crack of firearms, sounds of some conflict.

What could it all mean? The minutes were hours, till I heard a key turn in the door of my prison, and a moment later two tender arms were round my neck, and Alice was whispering in my ear:

"They will come in a few minutes, love, to set you free! The villains left the key in the door! I thought of that before I started, but there was a man on the front watching! I crept round the house, and I saw him, so I did not dare be seen!"

"But have you been to Paris?"

"Yes, dear."

"In all that storm?"

"Selim seemed to understand. He carried me swiftly and surely. I was well wrapped in my water-proof cloak and hood. When I reached Paris the train had not come from D—."

"But it is here?"

"Only the locomotive and one car. In that car were a sheriff, a deputy-sheriff and twenty men armed to the teeth, to capture the gang at the embankment. I came, too, and they lowered me from the train when the speed slackened, so that I could run here and tell you all was safe!"

While we spoke, my wife's fingers had first untied the handkerchief around my neck; and, then, in the dark, found some of the knots of the cords binding me. But I was still tied fast and strong,

when there was a rush of many feet upon the staircase, and in another moment light and joyful voices.

"We've captured the whole nine!" was the good news. "Three, including John Martin, are desperately wounded; but the surprise was perfect! Now, old fellow, for you!"

A dozen clasp-knives at once severed my bonds and a dozen hands were extended in greeting.

As for the praises showed upon my plucky little wife, it would require a volume to tell half of them.

The would be assassins and robbers were taken to D— for trial. John Martin, on his death-bed, turned state's evidence. His ante-mortem testimony sent the survivors to the penitentiary.

Alice and I left Deering for a more civilized community the following year. But before we went there was an invitation sent to us to meet a committee from the railroad company at Paris. We accepted; had a dinner, were toasted and complimented, and then Alice was presented with a silver tea-service, as a testimonial from the passengers upon that threatened down-train, the express company and railroad directors, in token of their gratitude for the lives and property saved by her heroism.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA

Read before the International Congress of the Deaf, St. Louis, August 22, 1904. By Amos G. Draper, M.A., Litt. D.

### RELATIVE POLITICAL POSITION OF AMERICA.

In not a few respects the present position of the United States among the nations of the world is comparable with that of the Roman empire at the zenith of its power. Not many years ago what the United States would say, think, or do in any given event was matter of complete indifference to European peoples and rulers. Their opinion of America in general was expressed by Sydney Smith's flippant query, "Who reads an American book?"

This attitude has been changed, almost in a twinkling. To-day no European people or potentate thinks of taking any important step in commerce, war, politics, or foreign relations, without considering anxiously what the United States will probably say, think, or do, supposing that step taken.

With the exception of some events occurring very recently, this pre-eminence has, happily, been reached by wholly peaceful means. It is the natural and almost inevitable result of the possession of a virgin and almost boundless continent, rich in mine, field and forest, by a people homogeneous in spirit though various in blood, imbued with democratic principles, and until very lately, untrammelled in trade and with the utmost freedom to pursue individual ambition in any field of effort.

### RELATIVE POSITION IN EDUCATION.

In the domains of education, art, and literature, we may indeed claim such unquestioned influence for America as in the lines above mentioned; yet in certain departments of those domains the claim would hold good. One of those departments is the

### EDUCATION OF THE DEAF-BLIND.

This has been frequently attempted in the old world, but much less generally than in America, where the attempt was contemporaneous with efforts to educate the deaf. Originating in the case of Helen Keller, public and private sympathy has gone out to each victim of this double or triple affliction whose sad fate became known. In many other lands people have seen such victims and sighed that

"Of all the woes mankind inherits,  
It surely most compassion merits  
To be both blind and deaf!"

but it was reserved for America to make a public and general task of easing this special woe, by giving its victims the boon of education. In not a few cases besides the two mentioned, the task has been crowned with a measure of success that commands the wonder and the admiration of thoughtful and tender-hearted persons in every land. Another of these departments is the

### EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

Within the memory of many persons not yet old it was the custom of those interested in this work to go, or greatly desire to go, to Europe, with the view of there making investigations and discoveries that would enable them to improve the work here. This was so from the days of the elder Gallaudet to those of the Milan Convention. Is it so now? On the contrary, has it not been reversed, or is it not in process of reversion? We hear of few or no American instructors going abroad for that purpose in recent years; yet in those same years we have had in our schools prominent investigators from England, Wales, Italy, Austria, Germany, Sweden, and other lands. This is an evidence of the fact that America is no longer the led, but is the leader in the education of the deaf. Having acquired the best ideas of the old world as a foundation, she is working at the problem in her own way, with the genius, energy, liberality, and flexibility that are a part of her way.

The results are certain greatly to influence the education of the deaf throughout the world. That influence has begun,

For example, many of these visitors were oralists, some of them oralists of the strictest sect. It would be too much to expect that anything they saw in America should do away with the convictions of a life-time, yet there is no doubt that those convictions have been modified, if not shaken. For instance, Heidsieck, after seeing the work of American schools of every type—pure oral, pure manual, and of every shade in between—never so clear in his mind, and never did I feel the necessity of a reorganization of the deaf in Germany as imperiously as now, after the exciting impressions I received from the flourishing condition of the education of the deaf in the United States."

And Ferreri, after a like thorough investigation, in an article bearing the significant title of "Victorious America," says, "Here I find the best schools for the deaf. \* \* \* They (the Americans) are doing the best which it is possible to do in the present condition of science; and in a not far distant future they will be our guide in the progressive development of our special line of education."

The deaf people of America and their instructors may well feel thankful that Providence has placed their lot in a land thus highly commended by qualified observers from the old world; it should not, however, inflate them, but rather inspire them with determination to see that it shall be deserved—that no efforts of theirs shall be spared to carry the education and all the best interests of the deaf onward and upward toward perfection.

### ARTICULAR INSTRUCTION.

Within the last two decades there have been marked developments in this country in the education of the deaf. One of these is the systematic endeavor to keep alive and increase by use and practice latent powers of hearing among certain pupils. This, like the education of the deaf-blind, is an American enterprise. Some of the earliest and most successful individual experiments had been made in France, but long abandoned, when Mr. James A. Gillespie, of Nebraska, took up the work in 1881. Since then the effort has been pushed in many schools. It has stimulated the invention of devices to aid hearing, and an association to promote it was formed in 1886. In 1903 there were 18 pupils in 18 schools taught wholly or chiefly by articulation means, besides many others receiving articulation training.

It is true that this work affects only a comparatively small number of pupils; yet these few how great the boon! They may be graduated as hearing persons; they may receive instruction, at school and in business, through the ear; may by the same means enter into social relations, at least with individuals; and any powers which they possess of understanding speech by sight will be strongly reinforced. This is, therefore, a development that should receive the fullest sympathy and support of all the deaf.

### USE OF THE MANUAL ALPHABET.

Within the same period there has been a decided movement to use the manual alphabet as a means of instruction. One large school and departments in two others, these last among the largest in the country, have made it, with writing, the basis of instruction. In many other schools individual instructors have striven to implant the habit of use among pupils. The result is sound in reason and powerful in effect. When a pupil tries to tell in words his wants, pleasures, woes, emotions, and adventures, he tries to think in words; and when he has gained the power to think in words and express his thought in words, he has gained a measure of his education already half accomplished. This, therefore, is another development which merits the hearty appreciation and aid of all the deaf.

### SPEECH AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF SPEECH BY SIGHT.

Great as have been the developments in the above directions they have yet been exceeded by that in the teaching of articulation and the understanding of speech by sight. This movement began somewhat earlier than the period above named, but during that period it has increased with great rapidity. In 1883, there were but 14 professionally oral schools in the country, while in 1903 there were 63. (Many of these are, it is true, merely classes rather than schools, in some cases almost consisting of the ideal oral school of one pupil.) Taking schools of every kind the number of pupils in professionally oral schools has increased in the above period from 9+23+ per cent. If the comparison be confined to well-established public schools of reputation the increase has been less marked, being from 7+ to 14+ per cent. In the comparison no account is taken of the large number of pupils in schools not professionally oral who are taught speech, or are taught wholly or chiefly by speech, because statistics are not obtainable for the earlier part of the period; but it is known that the number of these has also very greatly increased, and at the present time they far outnumber those taught in professionally oral schools.

This increased attention to speech is another development that merits and should receive the sincere approval of all intelligent deaf persons. It is a fact that the cultivation of speech was too long neglected in American schools. Even the speech of semi-mutes suffered by this neglect. Every one must rejoice that this is no longer true—that every pupil who can

speak, and every pupil who cannot speak intelligibly but seems capable of learning to do so, can have his powers of speech preserved or evoked, and improved to the utmost.

On the other hand no fears need be felt that this development amounting to a reform—for such it is—will finally go beyond reasonable bounds. Many have had such fears. About the time of the Milan Convention, for instance, the sign language was to pass utterly out of existence; the manual alphabet was to be a thing unknown; writing was to be dispensed with as far as possible; the great minds that had labored for the deaf nearly a century and brought about such beneficent results were, with those results, to be discredited; the orally taught were to enter schools and colleges for the hearing, and by virtue of oral training shine in contrast with all who had not that training, etc., etc. These fears were groundless. None of them have been realized. None will be. The reform has seemed rapid, it is because it has been sudden and almost from a standstill. The American people have trusted not only to adopt any improvement upon past methods, but also to hold fast that which is good in those methods.

### DAY SCHOOLS.

There has been a decided increase in the number of day, denominational, and private schools, if being from 16 in 1885 to 71 in 1903. In so far as these schools serve as feeders to organized institutions which are fully equipped to teach trades as well as all other branches of education, they may become a benefit; but in well-equipped institutions they have become an ultimate injury to deaf children. Although the great majority of them have been set up as a result of oralist enthusiasm and to promote oral aims, nevertheless the most competent and experienced quasi oralist and pronounced oralist alike concur in this view. Of the former, Dr. G. B. Gordon, in the ablest and most exhaustive paper he produced, sums up the matter by showing that "special institutions remain a necessity for the great mass of deaf children, and they continue to offer superior results, with the greatest economy of time, money, and men." And of the latter, Dr. G. B. Gordon, in the ablest and most exhaustive paper he produced, sums up the matter by showing that "special institutions remain a necessity for the great mass of deaf children, and they continue to offer superior results, with the greatest economy of time, money, and men."

### FEMALE TEACHERS.

There has been a very great increase in the number of female compared with the number of male teachers in the period named. The former now outnumber the latter more than 2 to 1. This preponderance is especially marked in oral schools. More than 85 per cent. of the teachers in the Mt. Airy School are women. In the Clarke Institution all are women; and of the 77 teachers sent out by its training class all but 2 have been women. In the numerous day schools begun here and there the teachers are, almost to a woman, women.

This is a development that obtains in schools for the hearing also. It is a development to be regretted upon very high grounds. Women are naturally fitted by talent, tact, and patience, to be teachers of the children of primary classes; but these children, arrived at youth and approaching young manhood and womanhood, need for their fullest growth daily contact with the sterner attributes of human nature, the more logical faculties, and the stricter sense of justice that are masculine characteristics. Observant women, adapting this to the needs of oral schools, as witness the remarks of President Carter of the Clarke Corporation in the Report of that school for 1903.

A reform in this matter must be of slow growth. Yet the formation and maintenance of a correct public opinion upon it may be trusted finally to bring about an improvement. The Normal Department of Gallaudet College has done something to start such an improvement. Of its graduates more than 82 per cent. have been men.

### TRADES TRAINING.

This paper would not be complete without a reference to industrial training. In no small sense it is the most vital of all instruction to the deaf. Endowing them with education, but not with the power to earn bread, is only to prepare for them a sharper sting in poverty, a more poignant shame in dependence. It is to be hoped that the paper to be read to the press on this subject will show that the schools are alive to this greatest of needs and sparing no effort to meet it; and every deaf person should exert all his influence to promote this aim of the schools.

### THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

Various causes, chiefly the increased use of speech and of the manual alphabet, have combined during the period under review to lessen in some degree the prevalence and in a greater degree the perfection of the sign language. The language remains, but fewer deaf people and still fewer instructors of them become accomplished masters of it. Perhaps the coming generation of the deaf will see fewer, if any, men like the Turners, Gallaudets, Peets, Gillets, and Noyces, who by means of this language have stirred the hearts, kindled the emotions, uplifted the souls, touched the humor, and swayed the minds of multitudes of the deaf. If that be so, it is one of the prices that the deaf must pay for improve ment—or efforts at improvement—in other directions. No fear need be felt, however, that the sign language will not survive in vigor, for it is as rooted in human nature as the passions and emotions and aspirations of which it is the swift, easy, capacious, and accommodating vehicle.

### DEAF TEACHERS.

In the United States, taking schools for the deaf of every kind, more than 16%

per cent. of the instructors are deaf. If the comparison be confined to well-equipped public schools the percentage is decidedly greater. Great as it is, it is less than formerly, and probably destined to grow still less. Notwithstanding, no fear need be felt that properly qualified deaf people will not always find an opportunity for life-work in the sphere of teaching in this country. So cogent are the factors in their favor that they have in some cases been kept even in oral schools. Every deaf man "who hath this hope in him should purify himself"—should strive to make himself so fit to teach, in character, in ability, and in attainments, that his natural qualifications for the work derived from personal experience will thereby shine forth in still stronger light.

### THE COLLEGE.

Gallaudet College continues to be the only institution in the world, where deaf persons not possessed at the same time of uncommon ability, uncommon hardihood, and considerable money, can obtain a higher education. Lacking any one of the above necessities, the endeavor to educate deaf persons in colleges for hearing persons will result, as common sense would indicate, in pain and humiliation, if not in ultimate defeat. Even oralists are arriving at this decision after testing enthusiasm by experience, as may be seen in some wise words of caution in Superintendent Crouter's Report for 1902-'03.

During the period under review the College has tried to meet every need as it arose. Five important developments have resulted: (1.) It has admitted young women, at first experimentally. Certain disadvantages have been found to attend co-education here, as in other colleges where it is established; still, and considering the limited number of the deaf fitted for a higher education, the experiment must be deemed successful, and the best solution of the problem of giving a higher education to both sexes obtainable under present conditions. Certainly the young women, both by conduct and scholarship, have proved themselves as worthy of the privileges of the college as has the other sex. (2.) It has set up and carries on a system of investigations looking to the discovery and possible development and improvement of latent powers of hearing among students as they enter. (3.) It has begun and maintains a regular system of practice and training in speech. No student who has ability to speak or understand speech by sight, or both, need fear that those powers will suffer by residence in the College, provided only he have the wish and the will to preserve and improve them. (4.) It has arranged the last two years of its course so that students desiring to enter any one of the many excellent schools of technology for the hearing may be fitted to do so. (5.) It has set up and maintains a normal department from which 49 hearing persons have graduated with degrees of whom 40 were men. A large majority of these are now engaged in teaching the deaf, and are doing good work. There can be no question that this department, rightly conducted, is capable of exerting a decidedly uplifting influence upon the profession of teaching the deaf. The deaf may justly and rightly ask that if this department is to be kept up it shall admit only graduates of colleges, persons of the highest type that can be secured, both as to character and attainments, and, as a rule, men.

### CONCLUSION.

Upon this showing as a whole, the deaf of America may fairly felicitate themselves that as time sweeps forward into the twentieth century so many forces combine to benefit them as a class. In no region known to mortals is that class so favored. Good and able men and women, backed by a generous public, are striving on every hand to work out the problem of discovering all that is best for the deaf. If the deaf people of America view their lot with joy and hope, as they should, still more should they feel overflowing gratitude to that Providence and abounding pride in that nation which have so signally blessed them. They should, each and all, highly resolve to prove, by every word and act and service of theirs, that the labors of their instructors and the resources of the State were well and wisely invested in their education.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Ralph W. Keeler, Pastor of the Goodsell Methodist Episcopal Church, Sheridan and McKinley Avenues, Brooklyn, will hold religious services in the sign language for deaf-mutes, every Sunday afternoon at a quarter past four.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

N. E. Corner Seventy-third Street.

Sermon to the deaf by the pastor, Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D., every Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all. The Bible Classes will meet at 8 P.M.

Reading Room and Gymnasium open to the members and their friends every Friday, from 8 to 10 P.M.

Friday evening, October 14th. Shadow Entertainment. Tickets, 15 cents.



## Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 133d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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From our Regular Correspondent.

"He's true to God who's true to man;  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
Neath the all-beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

IN this issue we print the first of the papers prepared for and read before the World's Congress of the Deaf at St. Louis. Dr. Draper, in his presentation of the educational status of the deaf of America, gives a conservative and comprehensive statement of its varied features and superior excellence. Dr. Draper gives no utterance to narrow views, and the lengthy paper shows him to be a student of every phase of the education of the deaf. It is a well-worded, logical and judicious document, and cannot but exert a good and widespread influence among the profession of teaching, as well as the educated and enlightened people by whom it may be read.

Next week another of the papers will be printed, and still another in the succeeding issue. As quickly as possible, the readers of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL will be afforded the opportunity of a perusal of all the topics outlined in the program of the Congress of the Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf, so far as we can secure them. The paper by Dr. Amos G. Draper is taken from the *American Annals of the Deaf*, the recognized organ of the educational profession, and two others which follow, will be from the same source. They would have been printed in this immediately after the great gathering of the deaf at St. Louis, but for reasons known to themselves, the officers into whose possession they were given, refused to let us have them for publication. This explanation is made in answer to several inquiries as to why we did not give them space in the JOURNAL.

THE dedication of a new church for deaf-mutes is something of more for more than ordinary import.

Since the inauguration of religious work among the deaf of the United States, by the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, over fifty years ago the spiritual work among deaf-mutes has increased and prospered.

Beginning with the Episcopal Church and confined solely to this sect, for a great many years, other churches began to take interest in the work, and at the present time there are more than half a dozen missions under different sectarian control.

The church just completed in Chicago, is for deaf-mutes of the Evangelical Lutheran faith. It cost ten thousand dollars, and is the third church edifice, solely for the deaf, in the United States, the others being St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, in New York, and All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia.

On the evening of Saturday, October 1st, at Grace Church, Mansfield, Diocese of Ohio, the Rev. Austin W. Mann administered Baptism to the two younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Sutter. The pastor, the Rev. J. J. Dixon, acted as Sponsor. Service over the Rev. Mr. Mann hastened to the train for Canton, where a combined service was held on Sunday morning, at St. Paul's Church, with large attendance on part of the "silent folk." A service entirely by signs was held at St. Paul's Church, Akron, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the close, the General Missionary hastened home to prepare for the journey to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in session at Boston.

In 1882, the deaths from typhoid fever in Paris were 142 per 100,000 inhabitants; to-day the proportion is only 10 per 100,000

## CALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Everything Fairly in Swing.

FREDERICKSBURG GAME CANCELLED.

### The News of the Week.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE, Saturday, Oct. 1.—The year may be said to be well under way now that all the classes have buckled down to work, all the clubs have met and organized, and all ducks have learned their way around and their relatively humble position in society. The usual fall auctions have been held and divers pieces of furniture—some of it in pretty small pieces, too—rugs, pictures and sundry other pleishings have changed hands, to the sticking of some and the pecuniary benefit of others. The Green, as far as we can see, is about the same as of yore, save for the absence of some familiar faces. John Carols Winemiller no longer haunts the benches under the big tree on the front lawn; Roberts has forsaken our sun-bathed campus for his native heath, and is now a supervisor and physical director at the Kansas School; Drake is supervisor way out in sunny California, where the prunes grow; Hendricks has a similar position in still sunnier Florida; Marshall is stumping New York; Neesam is at the North Dakota School; Cameron, weighing twelve pounds more than when he left college, is studying the relative merits of Brown Swiss and Polled Angus breeds of cattle at a fine stock farm near La Crosse; and so on down the list. It is as Dr. Gallaudet said in his opening chapel address at the beginning of the year, "the face of the student body is always young." Students come and go, come green and immature from the schools, and leave after five years' stay somewhat sobered down, more ripened; but the Green is the same in all its familiar beauty, and the student body is as ever fresh with the freshness of its eternal youth. Here is hoping that the forty-first year of the college will be as prosperous, as successful, and marked by as much of accomplishment as any of the forty preceding.

At a special meeting of the G. C. A. A., supplementary to that of last week, the advisability of the Association's going into the business of selling chocolate through agents was thoroughly discussed. It was finally decided to make the venture under certain conditions, these to be determined by a committee, who are also to have a general supervision of the business and the manner of transacting it. At this meeting too, Seeley, '08, was chosen yell leader, to fill the shoes of our late-lamented Paul Revere Wye, '04—we presume that Steven's duties at the Kendall School formed the only reason why our celebrated physicist and authority on insomnia was not selected. At a Board Meeting held later, the resignations of Cooley, '05, as President, Rowse, '06, as Football Manager, and Mikesell, '06, as captain of the Reserves, were read and accepted. Then the Board, making use of the power vested in it by the constitution of filling vacancies in its own body, proceeded to elect Erd, '05, to be president, Cooley, '05, to be Football Manager, and Binkley, '07, to be captain of the Reserves.

The S. N. D. C. met on Friday and organized as follows:

President, Hunter Cooley, '05; Vice-President, W. C. Fugate, '06; Secretary, J. F. O'Donnell, '08; Treasurer, D. E. Tomlinson, '08.

Committee on Play—President Cooley, ex officio, Chairman; Reichard, '06, Clark, '06, Brown, '05, Seeley, '08.

Committee on Arrangements—Vice-President Fugate, ex officio, Chairman; Tomlinson and O'Donnell, ex officio, Dusch, I. C., and Henry, I. C.

On the following day, Saturday, the Literary Society met. After the usual routine business and the admission of new members, the election of new officers was taken up, resulting in the choice of the following as the Lit's board for the first term: President, E. H. Garrett, '05; Vice-President, F. E. Mikesell, '06; Secretary, John B. Chandler, '07; Treasurer, R. E. Binkley, '07; Critic, C. Hunter Cooley, '05; Librarian, W. C. Fugate, '06.

So much for the clubs on the men's side. The co-eds have not been idle all this time, you may be sure. On Wednesday, the O. W. L. S. held its first business meeting. The following officers were chosen, to serve for the first term: President, Miss Swift, '05; Vice-President, Miss Marshall, '06; Critic, Miss Morse, '05; Secretary, Miss Ren, '08; Chairman, Miss Garrity, '06; Treasurer, Miss Henderson, '06; Librarian, Miss Dickson, '07. The Jollity Club—alluring name, suggestive of fudge and fun!—has

also organized, with officers as follows: President, Miss Hall, '05; Secretary, Miss Tade, '07; Treasurer, Miss Marshall, '06; Custodian, Miss Fish, '05.

A business meeting of the Reading Room Club in the east wing was held Friday evening, at which the co-eds, whose names follow, were chosen as the committee in charge for the fall term: Chairman, Miss Patterson; Secretary, Miss Kilgore, '08; Treasurer, Miss Dickson, '07; Librarian, Miss Kimball, '08.

The foot ball practice has been going on steadily all the week. The team keeps plugging away, and already the effect of the week's work is apparent in the more harmonious and concerted action during signal practice and in actual scrimmage work. As for the rest, the rather high play, which always marks the first work of the season, is the chief fault. All the men are working with a spirit and entire harmony, which should have its effect on the final outcome. In short, the general impression concerning the team and its work so far is that, while the playing is still a bit ragged and while the line is still charging and tackling much too high, the players will steady down, develop good team-work, and, inspired by that fighting spirit and determination, which has ever characterized our teams here at Kendall Green, and which, in spite of our handicaps in the matter of weight and scanty material, has made Gallaudet a name respected and feared by opponents, who by rights should be well out of our class, will worthily maintain our credit and uphold our football name.

A slight change has been made lately in our line-up. It now reads as follows:

Left End—Reichard, Schoneman.  
Left Tackle—Garrett, Captain  
Left Guard—T. Williams, '08  
Centre—Dusch  
Right Guard—Chandler  
Right Tackle—Mikesell  
Right End—Meunier  
Quarter Back—Erd  
Left Half Back—Kutzele  
Right Half Back—Seeley  
Full Back—Messner

The expected return of Robertson, '08, should greatly strengthen and quicken up the back field.

The first team, composed as above, had a practice game Saturday with the Reserves.

The halves were twenty and fifteen minutes, respectively, and the work was the hardest that has been done so far this season. Reichard, of the Varsity, and Lindstrom, full-back on the Reserves, received injuries which necessitated their leaving the game, and a general shifting about of the scrub players. The play though, as we have already remarked, somewhat ragged, was sharp and vigorous throughout. The Varsity made four touchdowns, and this score was increased by a place-kick goal from the field, made by Mikesell, who is also showing up well in kicking goals from touchdowns. Leitch '07, Joyce and Hinch did good work for the Reserves, as did also McCandless. In fact all the scrubs did well, and great praise is due them for their game struggle against their heavier and more seasoned opponents. Some fumbles were made during the play, two of them probably robbing the first team of more touchdowns. Meunier for the first team made some good gains through tackle and end on the other side of the line. Kutzele also gained considerable ground, and Messner invariably made his distance. In the line, few of the older players had much trouble with their lighter and greener opponents.

The game scheduled with Fredericksburg for Saturday, October 1st, was cancelled by them early in the week, to our great disappointment, leaving the game with Lafayette on the coming Saturday, October 8th, as the opening game of the season. The disappointment is the greater because it was generally felt that such a game as that with Fredericksburg would have been a great help in getting the team together in good shape for facing our heavy opponents at Easton next Saturday. And the G. C. A. A. Board refused to accept the game with Villa Nova, as it appeared that our finances would not permit of our entertaining a visiting team from such a distance. The necessity of cancelling this game, though unfortunate and regrettable, was unavoidable.

Miss Elizabeth P. Hill, Normal, '03, was here visiting the Green last Sunday, as was also Mr. Clarke, of the Navy Yard, a brother of E. P. Clarke, '06, Normal.

We omitted to mention last week that Miss Elizabeth Lyle, who has been a teacher at the Mt. Airy School, was with her mother and brother, who are staying at Professor and Mrs. Day's.

Luther Taylor, of the New York Giants, and Mrs. Taylor, called on old friends here Tuesday evening. They left the city Wednesday, Mrs. Taylor for her old home in North Carolina, and Mr. Taylor for New York to finish out the season with the Giants, who are now sure of the pennant, in the winning of which his pitching was no small factor.

W. P. Souder has been out here of an afternoon several times this

week, to give a helping hand with the football team.

G. B. Whitlocke made a hurried call here on Sunday. He informs us that Mrs. Whitlocke and her son have left Washington for an extended trip to Illinois and the St. Louis Exposition.

Miss Thornton, '07, Miss Willman, '08, and Miss Scott, I. C., came in this week, bringing up the number of the college girls to forty-five. Other stragglers by the wayside are Horton, '07, who came Saturday, and Robertson, '08, who is expected on Monday or Tuesday.

Flick, '03, Pfunder, ex-'05, and Merril, dropped in on us during the week.

Davis, I. C., from Texas, met with an unfortunate mishap the other night. He was on his way up the unlighted back-stairs, when in some manner not easy to understand, he fell over the rail on the third floor landing, and dropped to the floor below, spraining his ankle and getting badly bruised. He is recovering well and is now about on crutches. We are glad to be able to say that no suspicion of hazing attaches itself to this unlucky accident.

E. M. Rowse, '06.

## NEW ENGLAND

Having been urged for some time by my deaf friends to write something for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, as the best of this venture is accentuated by their desire to have Providence and other cities in New England represented more frequently, the writer now proposes to do so.

Among the recent deaf visitors to Boston were Mr. Wm. A. Tilley, of San Francisco, and his bride, the widow of Charles Kerney, who were on their honeymoon tour, and also to attend the Railway Mail Clerks' convention. Many of their old school friends called at the Parker House, where they stopped, to offer their congratulations. A reception was given in honor of them at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sawyer.

Mrs. Edward Timmerman, with her two boys, has already returned to her home in Rochester after several weeks' visit with relatives and school friends in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and she also attended the New England convention at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. Pauline Benson, nee Acheson, returned to Kalamazoo, Mich., recently, after a few weeks' visit with her parents in Boston.

Providence, being a beautiful city and having a population of 182,000 inhabitants, has been visited by a large number of out-of-town deaf people this summer, among whom were Edward Elsworth, of New York City; Mrs. Timmerman, of Rochester; Mr. Chapman, of Auburn, N. Y.; Miss McKay, of Northampton, Mass.; Mary McLaughlin and Mamie Driscoll, of Boston; Joseph Pierce, of Boston; Mrs. George Tatrow, nee Goodspeed, of Worcester, Mass.; and Mrs. Frances Childs, of New Bedford, Mass.

Samuel McCarthy has already arrived home, after nearly four weeks vacation, spent at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, West Virginia and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Levi Lester has been on an extended visit with relatives and friends, in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Frederick Egan, deaf son of Deputy-chief Egan, was in Boston recently, where he was finely entertained for a week, by his hearing friends, and reported having about the nicest time he ever had.

Deaf friends of Wm. Thurston O'Brien, are pleased to hear that he has secured a good situation at Gorham's silverware factory of this city.

Rev. Mr. Searing, of Boston, is to preach to the local deaf at the chapel of Grace Church, next Sunday afternoon, at half-past two.

Frederick Curtice, an ex-student of the Northampton School for the Deaf, and of Brown University, visited Miss Helen Keller, at her summer home, in Wrentham, Mass., on Labor Day.

## ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Religious instructions and services are conducted every Sunday afternoon, in the chapel of St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West 16th Street, New York, under the direction of the Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J.

JERSEY CITY.—St. Peter's College Hall: Religious services at 3:30 P.M., on the first Sunday of every month, under the direction of Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Services for the Deaf, consisting of Sermon and Benediction, will be held at the Chapel, 125 Edward Street, Buffalo, N. Y., during the year, 1904-'05, on the following Sundays:

OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
9	6	4	1	12
23	20	18	15	26
MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	
19	9	7	4	
26	23	21	18	

You are asked to show your Catholic faith by attending the Services regularly.

Sincerely yours,  
REV. P. S. GILMORE.

## FANWOOD.

Officers of the Battalion of Cadets.

THE NEW BUILDING.

What is Going On at School.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The chief event of the week is the promotion of officers for the battalion of the school, which took place on Tuesday, September 27th. The day being fair, the battalion lined up in the boys' yard, and the work of promotion was immediately begun. Many were missing from the ranks by reason of last year's graduation, and consequently it was found necessary to fill the vacancies. Each pupil eagerly awaited promotion, and the following is the roster:

Colonel—Enoch Henry Currier.  
Major—William H. Van Tassel.  
Adjutant—Albert Dempsey.  
Sergeant Major—Jacob Lovitch.  
Sergeant of Field Music—Alfred Barry.

Corporal of Field Music—Carl Lautenberger.

COMPANY A.  
Captain—Vernon S. Birk.  
First Sergeant—Samuel Cohen.  
Second Sergeant—Frank Carley.  
Third Sergeant—Herman Plapinger.

Corporals—Joseph Zeiss, John Heil, Chaim Schatzkin and Thomas Travers.

COMPANY B.  
Captain—Samuel McAllister.  
First Sergeant—Anton Tanzas.  
Second Sergeant—Max Weisberg.  
Third Sergeant—Frank Nimmo.  
Corporals—William Anfort, Julius Seandal, George Gompers, and Leopold Frey.

COMPANY C.  
Captain—Mendel Rosenberg.  
First Sergeant—Frank Lux.  
Second Sergeant—Henry Scherer.  
Third Sergeant—Bruno Dornblut.  
Lance Corporals—Harry Blecher, Walter Kadel and Edward Trinks.

The first meeting of the Protean Society was held on Saturday, October 1st, for the election of officers, Principal Currier as Counselor, and Captain Vernon Birk President pro tem. After balloting, the following was produced:

Counselor—Enoch H. Currier.  
President—Vernon S. Birk.  
Vice-President—Samuel McAllister.

Secretary and Treasurer—Albert Dempsey.  
Librarian—Samuel Cohen.  
Executive Committee—Jacob Schwartz, Chairman; M. Rosenberg and A. Tanzas.

Members—Herman Plapinger, John Agresto, Frank Lux, Jacob Lovitch, Alfred Barry and Max Kisberg.

A thorough inspection of the new Dormitory Building, which is practically completed, will not fail to convince one of its being a modern and fireproof building. It is not only used for the kindergarten boys by their transfer from the old mansion, but for the whole school. The walls are spotlessly clean, and cemented with adamant, and the floors are trmazza.

The building is four stories high, with a basement at the elevation of the hill, and the garret at the apex of the roof. At the present time, the building is but half occupied, but the vacant rooms will soon be filled for various purposes. The basement is used as a store room for supplies, having an entrance on 16th Street for the receiving of goods. The first floor is used chiefly by the kindergarten boys, having a reception room for the parents and guardians of the pupils, and a play room for the kindergarten boys. The second floor is chiefly used as a hospital for the pupils, having a room for private diagnosis, a private dental room, a private room for ear and eye examination, a waiting room, a room for convalescent patients, a room for treatment, two large spacious rooms fitted with plenty of clean beds for the reception of the sick, both sexes having separate compartments, and a room for contagious diseases. The Hospital is superintended by two nurses, Misses Grabow and Robinson, and they do everything to make it neat and tidy. The Hospital can be reached without going in the open air, and as a hall connects it with the Main Building it is more convenient of access. The third and fourth floors are not occupied, and will be used later. The top of the building is to be used as a playground for those pupils who cannot go outdoors in severe winter, boys and girls having their own playroom. The building is lighted by gas, the Principal having the electric switches closed, and which are to be used in cases of emergency. A feature of the fire-proof position and fire alarm devices of the building may be seen on

every floor. Each floor is fitted with a hose connected with a water pipe which could be immediately used in case of a fire.

At the entrance to the building in the hall connecting it to the other is a recently patented safety fire device, by which the exit that the occupants of the building depend upon, can be opened in case of fire. It consists of a soft metal chain connecting a spring lock, and in case should the door be closed, the fire would melt the spring connecting the lock, and the door would slide open in an instant. Several hand elevators are used for the carrying of goods to upper floors, and to describe the whole building in detail would occupy more than a column. The total estimated cost of the building is \$96,000.

There is much blasting going on near the Institution, by way of cutting through new streets and removing rock from private property. In consequence thereof, a nest of copperhead snakes was forced to move out and scattered about the vicinity. Charles Fetscher dispatched a three-foot copperhead snake on the avenue near the greenhouses the other day. He was strolling leisurely along during the noon hour, when suddenly the snake coiled up ready to strike, but Mr. Fetscher backed away and throwing a stone with unerring aim, laid it low. Pupils should be careful how they attack this species of reptile, as its bite is very dangerous.

The meeting for the election of officers of the Fanwood Literary Association, which was to take place on Saturday, October 1st, has been postponed to next week.

Nine new officers were privileged the use of the Cadet Officers' Reading Room, three more being in the list, making a total of twelve officers. The new officers are Albert Dempsey, Mendel Rosenberg, Jacob Lovitch, Samuel Cohen, Anton Tanzas, Alfred Barry, John Agresto, Herman Plapinger and Frank Lux. The oldest three remaining members are Vernon Birk, Samuel McAllister and Jacob Schwartz.

At the present time, from the latest statistics, 278 boys and 171 girls, are enjoying the advantages of an education afforded here, thus making a total of 449 pupils in all.

The old Mansion House is vacated of its contents by the transfer of the kindergarten boys to the new building, and the date of demolishing it has not been decided upon, up to this date.

Gaelic football is the predominant sport played by the boys in their yard every day. It consists in kicking the football about the yard, and those catching it have the privilege of kicking same, too.

With the opening of October, comes the season for ripe chestnuts. A big chestnut tree stands in the boys' yard, and they relish them as soon as they fall. The youngsters may be seen rising early to make a grab for the chestnuts blown down during the night, and the scene is amusing and laughable in the extreme.

Fort Washington Avenue is being turned up by the Department of Public Highways, and will soon be macadamized.

The writer neglected to put his initials on last week's letter, and wishes to call attention to the error.

The drilling began on Wednesday, the 28th, and the companies will continue till the early part of November.

The wind played some pranks at school here last Friday, and some thought a hurricane was coming. The wind was strong from the Hudson River, and consequently the class rooms facing it suffered a deal from the pranks it played. The Academic class room was the scene of some mirth-provoking pranks, and the venerable Dr. Fox thought something went wrong with Nature's forces. The wind unexpectedly blew the correction papers about the room, and nearly blew the door inside out, which after considerable tugging was forced open. On the other hand, Herr Paul Dittmar, our genial physical culture friend, stood at the window surveying the beauties of nature with rapture intent and drawing in deep breaths of the salubrious air, unmindful of the confusion around him.

The old Bailey Grounds, where generations of pupils played baseball for the past fifty years is unfit as a ball-ground hereafter. Two streets are being cut through it, and several apartment houses will occupy the land. The establishment of the Subway and the jump in real estate value, has made it desirable property to be used for other than baseball purposes.

Cadets Zeiss, Fancher, Agresto and Schatzkin, attended a melodramatic play entitled "Checkers," at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon last.

Miss Emily Hendrickson, formerly a tutress in the Mt. Airy School for the Deaf, at Pennsylvania, is now a tutress of the girls here. The other tutresses are Misses Laura Wallace, Victoria Maurer, and Emma White, of Boston, Mass.

Prof. W. G. Jones gave the first rendition of several readings, entitled "The Rose of Old St. Louis," by Mary Dillon. It is a recently issued fiction book, and deals with prominent characters connected with the purchase of Louisiana.

Dr. Charles A. Lead, of the Board of Directors, was a visitor here on Thursday last.

Mrs. Currier arrived from her summer home on Tuesday last. Miss Grace Stryker was absent two days, on account of a severe cold.

Prof. E. P. Clarke went to the American League Park to see the football game between Tufts and Columbia College on Wednesday, the 5th. Our professor comes from Tufts College and went there to root the team of his *Alma Mater* to victory.

S. C.

## Council Bluffs, Ia.

The Iowa School opened on October first, with a good attendance. Present indications point to a larger attendance than during the past two years. The temporary buildings will all have to be used again during the ensuing year, but the new hospital will be equipped and finished by December 15th. It is expected that the other buildings will be completed before August, 1905.

The following deaf persons are employed at the Iowa School:—J. S. Long, J. W. Barrett, F. C. Holloway and Hiram Phillips, as teachers; Z. B. Thompson, Instructor of Printing; L. W. Pound, Instructor of Shoe-making; and Mrs. Louella Fowler, teacher of Drawing.

The Nebraska School opened on September 28th, which is two weeks later than usual. The delay was caused by the non-completion of extensive repairs and improvements.

The Nebraska Alumni Association was in session three days last week. The Nebraskans have an Alumni and a State association. These hold meetings in alternate years. The State Association is of course the larger body, as only graduates of the Nebraska School are eligible to membership in the other. To a disinterested observer the wisdom of having two such associations seems doubtful. It looks as though each would necessarily detract from the strength of the other.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schuyler Long and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Zorbaugh, of Council Bluffs, spent two days at the re-union, and some others went over to the reception held one evening during the session. This party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Thompson, Miss Antenrieth and Harry G. Long.

The Omaha and Council Bluffs Ladies' Aid Societies are arranging for an oratorical contest, to be held some time this fall in Omaha.

There are to be four contestants—two from each city. A silver loving cup will be given the successful orator. The committee, which has charge of this affair consists of Mrs. C. E. Comp, Mrs. Otto McMullen and Miss Ota Crawford, of Omaha, and Mrs. F. C. Holloway and Mrs. J. W. Barrett, of Council Bluffs.

I sympathize with the St. Louis correspondent who regretted that "Ichabod Crane" slipped away from the convention without disclosing who he was. I wanted to tell "Ichabod" how much I am always interested and entertained by his writings, though I have not had the good fortune to read all of them.

One of my friends who knows of my fondness for "Ichabod's" writings, sent me the *Register* in which his account of the St. Louis convention appeared. Some people have since told me that "Ichabod" was not at St. Louis, but I hardly think he could give such a realistic and amusing account of the meeting if he was not there. Some of his hits on the convention are worthy of a Mark Twain. If "Ichabod" chose to write on questions of public interest to the hearing, in his own quaint and original style, I think his copy would find ready acceptance.

Having achieved fame for himself, I would then like to see him collect his writings and publish in book form. Would not such a work be unique in the literature of the deaf? A book by a simon-pure deaf humorist!

Danaher Tildon in this paper has several times lamented the fact that the deaf produce so few men who have a national reputation—national not only to the deaf, but also among hearing people. He also bewails the fact that there has never yet arisen a deaf novelist. Now, "Ichabod Crane" having achieved a national reputation as a humorous writer, we could point to him with pride and say to Tildon: "Behold the rising deaf humorist. Perhaps the time will yet arrive when we will also have a novelist."

A. K. A.

## WATCH THIS!

## St. Ann's Church

will have a  
THREE DAYS' FAIR

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

DECEMBER-15, 16, 17, 1904

[Particulars Later.]



## OHIO.

### A Surprise to The McGregor.

### A DOUBLE BLOW.

### News of the Week.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 933 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

Monday last a number of persons, through Miss Annie B. Barry, received notice to be over at The Maples Tuesday evening, and help surprise Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McGregor and daughter, Bessie, with the admittance to keep the matter guarded from "Mac" especially. The secret was closely kept. Tuesday P.M., several went over, ostensibly for the purpose of bidding Miss Barry, who was to leave for St. Louis Thursday, good-bye.

A few more came on the 6:20 car, and nothing more was thought of their coming than an ordinary call. It didn't bother "Mac" in the least, for he went about looking after his chickens and ducks in his every day way. When the 7:20 car came along, he was out by the road coatless, collarless and cuffless, watching for the out-going car to take the early callers in, who had told him they wanted to return on that particular car, so as to throw him off the track. He was certainly taken by surprise, when some twenty of his friends stepped off the track and he showered him with "How-de-dos" and the others of his family also, when they beheld the crowd. Matters were soon explained, and then the party set about to pass a pleasant evening socially.

The most amusing game of the evening was "Doing Penitence." The whole party, except the actors, was placed in a separate room, and one at a time called in to go through the forms of confession, Mrs. Zell being the one to whom they had to do reverence on the rug. What followed, while in the act, we had better not let out, except to add that it caused many a headache from laughter. Hypnotizing was another game indulged in, in which Mr. Schory wielded the invisible power in a manner that caused lots of mirth at the expense of those coming under its influence.

Ice-cream, cakes and candy, were served at the conclusion of the games, and a little later the party broke up in order to catch the 10:35 last car for Columbus.

The following were there: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McGregor and daughters, Bessie and Nettie; Miss Annie B. Barry, Mrs. J. D. H. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Greener, Mrs. Etta Zell, Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ohlemacher and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. George Clum, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Schwartz, Mr. A. H. Schory, Mr. J. C. Winemiller, Mr. Ernest Zell, Mr. Wark, and Misses Ethel Zell, Edith Biggam, Cloa Lamson, and Bertha Dresbeck.

Mr. Frank Philpott, of Akron, was at the Institution Sunday. He accompanied Miss Grace Davis, a sister of Mrs. Philpott, and Miss Lulu Young, a cousin, who have been visiting in Akron since the first of the month down here. The young ladies left for their homes in West Virginia, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Grimm also came down on the same train, but went immediately up to the Home to pay a visit to Mr. Grimm's mother.

Messrs. Philpott and Grimm are employed by the Werner Publishing Company, and at present they have to work overtime to work off several big orders for books.

The *Despatch* of last evening had the following:—

MANSFIELD, OHIO, Sept. 30.—Edward Sawhill a veteran of the Spanish-American war, who served in Cuba in Company M, Eighth regiment U. S. V., was ground beneath the wheels of a passenger train on the Pennsylvania, opposite the Tremont house late last night, while crossing the track.

Both legs were cut off, his skull fractured and side crushed in. He was 31 years old and a widower.

The deceased was a son of Mrs. Amelia Moore Sawhill, who attended the late reunion, and is also related to Messrs. Collins and Wm. L. Sawhill, of Braddock, and Taylorstown, Pa.

Mr. J. C. Winemiller, Gallaudet '04 is the guest for a while of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mayer, of Oak Street. He has been in Cleveland, trying to secure employment in a tailoring establishment but without success. He will try his luck here, and failing, will return to his home in Auglaize County.

Mr. William Mayer with the opening of school, became supervisor of the children's dining-room. He has been assisting in painting about the institution since Spring.

Mr. Wm. Mayer was in Dayton, the other Sunday, visiting with friends.

Superintendent Jones was unable to return from St. Louis until Tuesday, having been detained by work as a juror of awards.

The Annual State Meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction was held in this city this week. An entertainment was given Thursday evening in the Board of Trade Auditorium for the benefit of the delegates.

Among other things on the program was a drill by a number of the girl pupils of the institution.

Mr. E. R. Carroll, of Cleveland, left last week for Omaha, Nebraska, where he will take a rest for a year, in order to recuperate. Close and steady confinement to his work—printer—for a long time, has rendered a cessation necessary.

Mrs. Annie B. Lincoln, whose resignation as a teacher was mentioned in last letter, was married, September 28th, to Mr. James W. Knapp, at Marion, Ohio.

Mr. J. B. Benedict, of Orrville, Ohio, was mingling with friends here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stottler, of Cleveland, brought their son to school last Sunday, and have been spending the week here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lynn.

Lewis Feldkamp and Agnes Dobe, both of Cleveland, Ohio, were married September 20th, and have gone to housekeeping at 125 Wagon Street.

Ignatz Woneback and Isaac Goldberg, both of Cincinnati, were about the Institution Sunday, the former having brought his son, and the latter his brother and sister to school.

That misfortunes never come single was well illustrated in Mr. Joe Leib's family Wednesday. He is having a house built on Ohio Avenue, and on the day in question, while walking over the tall timbers he fell between two and in trying to extricate himself dislocated one of his shoulders. He was taken to his home, and two doctors who called set the injured member. It will be some time before Mr. Leib will be able to work again. During the day Mrs. Leib had occasion to go out into the yard, and one of the bees from the many hives Mr. Leib keeps stung her on the middle finger. She fainted from the effects of this, and as no one was about the house it was some time before help came to her relief. When she was restored, the only effect left was a badly swelled hand, accompanied by the usual pain following a sting from these little workers.

Mr. C. W. Charles is happy, for last Saturday his wife and little daughter returned to brighten the home which they left early last May.

One hundred and thirty pupils have been added to the roll since our last letter. The attendance now is 412. Thirty-four of these are new pupils. The enrollment for this year will be 500.

Oct. 1, '04. A. B. G.

### WESTERN NEW YORK.

The "Black Gill Club" boys and their friends from Rochester, N. Y., came to Silver Lake on the 25th of September, under the leadership of President George T. Brown, and made a visit to Chas. W. Stowell, who is the manager of the Yates Poultry Yards. They dined at the Oliver House, 22 covers being laid, and afterward President Brown made an address expressing appreciation of the hospitality extended and on behalf of the club presented a handsome match vase to Mr. Stowell.

Chairman Critchley spoke briefly about the fourth annual masquerade and dress ball which is to be held at Germania Hall, in Rochester, on Wednesday evening, November 23d, 1904, at which an admission fee of twenty five cents will be charged. Prizes will be awarded to the lady who appears in the most beautiful costume, and to the gentleman who wears the most comical costume. The ball promises to be a brilliant success. Remember the date, and come and help make all kinds of fun.

At the conclusion of the dinner the party inspected Mr. Stowell's poultry farm and then took in the beauties of Silver Lake scenery and its surroundings. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Leary, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Henry, of Silver Springs, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Browning, Misses Rose Walters, Florence Hill, Jennie Smith, Edith Curt, Mina Stratford; Messrs. Chas. D. Gibbs, Wm. S. Gibbs, Sylvester Twamley, Chas. Zeigler, William Christy, De Young, Pat Donahue, Sam Bliss, Oli Peterson, L. Pulver, Chas. Laska, of Rock Glen, Lincoln Thompson, of Nunda, N. Y., George T. Fisher and George T. Brown, of Rochester.

Mr. Fred. Browning, of Byron Center, N. Y., who was once a game constable, caught a 15-pound pickerel out of Silver Lake. Mrs. Browning, who has been caring for her mother during her illness, returned to her home recently.

Prof. Thomas Jewell, of Rome, N. Y., was a recent visitor at C. W. Stowell's, and also enjoyed the lake scenery and the sights around the town.

There is a letter awaiting Mr. D. Sullivan. Call for it at Perry, N. Y. "OLD SHOE."

W. C. Pickett, a deaf-mute of Springfield, O., had both feet cut off by a trolley car last week.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### A Visit to Historic Valley Forge.

### LOCAL BRANCH ELECTIONS.

### A Wedding Anniversary.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1333 Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Saturday, September 24th, a party of Gallaudet Club members and friends visited historic Valley Forge. Leaving the Reading Terminal at 12:42 P.M., the Forge was reached at about 2 P.M. The first place visited was Washington's Headquarters, a quaint, old Colonial stone building close to the railroad station, which is being kept in spick and span condition by the Valley Forge Historical Association, of Philadelphia.

The building contains some of Washington's silverware, cutlery, tools, firearms, furniture, bedding, portraits, pictures, the General's watch, spectacles, a lock of hair, and other personal effects, all of which form an interesting collection of curiosities, and were eagerly scrutinized by our party. The garret was not forgotten and some of our party, especially those born in the city, wondered at the architectural appearance of the building, both inside and outside, being so unlike modern houses; and, even the cellar, a cave-like apartment under the grounds (instead of under the house) was an uncommon sight. It might have been used as a prison or dungeon, but we cannot vouch for it. Others thought it might have been a wine cellar, but why should it have been built round then, instead of square?

In front of the building near the entrance a large British cannon mutely proclaims a prize of the American army—a mighty good prize when you stop and ponder over the great destruction it might have wrought on Washington's little army. The grounds on which the old building stands contain about two acres, possibly a little more. It is about a stone's throw from the Schuylkill River on its Western bank, at the base of the hills. The army occupied positions about a mile further Southwest among the among the hills where they possessed the vantage ground.

Before leaving the Headquarters, Photographer Partington took a fine picture of our party in front of it.

The march was then begun up the hills to the line of entrenchments which are still plainly visible, notwithstanding their age. In order to preserve them, walking on them is forbidden. It is, however, not necessary to use them for a path for a fine road or driveway runs their length and over the grounds which have been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, which now cares for them. The grounds are to be known as VALLEY FORGE PARK, and each year improvements are being made to it, like fencing the historic spots, marking the different locations, and keeping the grounds and roads in good condition. One of the interesting spots is Fort Mifflin, a circular fort, whose high banks still remain. It is encircled by trees, and close to the line of entrenchments at the top of a hill. From it, the hill slopes gracefully down to the roads. To the west of the fort and directly at its base the visitor sees a solitary grave containing the remains of an unknown Revolutionary soldier, who was shot on a neighboring farm. This grave and a large monument in another part of the grounds are, perhaps, the only marked graves on the historic grounds.

After sauntering over the camp grounds our party visited the place where a new Washington Memorial Chapel (Protestant Episcopal) is now building.

The return to the Station was made by another way along a downward path through the woods. This path also followed a line of entrenchments part of the way. On this path a restful stop was made by our party, and our photographer took the opportunity to take another group picture—the funniest group Valley Forge has ever been the scene of. Unfortunately, however, the photographer was funny himself, and forgot a "trick" of his camera, hence the failure of the picture.

Our party arrived back at the Terminal at about half-past seven in the evening. After partaking of a hasty supper, nearly all of them went to 8th and Spring Garden Streets, to attend the meeting of the Philadelphia Local Branch.

The following attended the Valley Forge excursion:

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Partington, R. Reed Robertson, Thos. E. Jones, H. G. Gunkel, Emily R. Hamilton, May Stemple, Cora L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sanders, Mrs. M. J.

Syle, Wm. McKinney, Jas. S. Reider, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lipsett, Joe and Helen Lipsett, Wm. L. Salter, Dora Kintzel, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Durian, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wilson, Valentine L. and Leonard R. Wilson, H. J. Haight, Mamie McBride, Mamie Hess, Jeanette King, Jennie and Alice Donohue, Alice M. Leister, Kate M. Buck, Levi Cooper, Ira M. Poorman and Herbert Acheson.

The meeting of the Philadelphia Local Branch at the Harrison Building, 8th and Spring Garden Streets, on Saturday evening, 24th ult., was largely attended. Several new members were obtained. After the reading of reports and other business was transacted, the elections were proceeded with and resulted in the election of the old officers, as follows: Chairman, Thos. Breen; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Sanders; Treasurer, Wm. McKinney. Mr. J. A. McVaine, Jr., presided during the elections. A committee of the Branch, of which Mr. McVaine is the head, is now arranging a Fair, to be held on December 3d. Particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ziegler celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on Friday evening, September 30th, at their Wayne home. The couple were the recipients of several pretty and useful presents. Congratulations over, a delightful evening was spent socially, during which refreshments were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lang, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Syle, Mrs. E. E. Roop and son, Mrs. Thos. Breen, Wm. McKinney, Ira M. Poorman, Hannah Reidy, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, and a few others.

A Halloween Social will be held at All Souls' Hall, in the latter part of October.

Mrs. H. E. Stevens spent a few days in Carlisle last week, returning to-day (Monday).

Mr. John Q. Hahn, formerly of this city but now of Quakertown, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Elizabeth Loughridge has returned to the city after being away over a month.

Joseph Mayer, Jr., visited the Trenton Fair on September 29th. He expects to take in the Mt. Holly (N. J.) Fair this week.

Recitations were the only exercise at the meeting of the Clero Literary Association, last Thursday evening, September 29th.

The Durian family moves to West Philadelphia, to-day.

### LEBANON.

The friends of Mrs. Martin Coldren, of Terre Hill, see Miss Susan A. Buchter, of Brunnerville, Lancaster Co., will be sorry to learn that she died from gulping consumption, on the 20th of September.

She was buried in the cemetery at the Evangelical Lutheran Church, opposite her house.

She took a cold at her husband's father's funeral last March, and was confined to her house for some weeks. She came near dying, but recovered. But she was never entirely well till last August, and then had to take to bed till death relieved her of her great sufferings. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, also by her father, four brothers and seven sisters. Charles J. and Aaron Z. Buchter, of Lebanon, and Miss Lilly Buchter, of Brunnerville, are her brothers and sister. She was admitted to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, as a pupil, in September, 1888, and graduated there in 1898.

Miss Kate Stetser, of Lancaster, paid Mrs. William Lohse and her friends a pleasant visit, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Martin Coldren, of Terre Hill, will offer his furniture and other household things for sale, on the 15th of this month.

### Services for Deaf-Mutes.

OCTOBER, 1904.

9-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston. Holy Communion. (The Rev. A. W. Mann will preach.) 2:30 P.M., Grace, Providence, R. I.

11-3:30 P.M., N. E. Home, Allston. —Holy Communion.

10-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston. 2:30 P.M., St. Stephen's, Lynn.

4:15 P.M., St. Peter's, Beverly. 23-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston.

2:30 P.M., St. John's, Lowell. 6:30 P.M., Trinity, Haverhill.

30-3:30 P.M., N. E. Home, Allston. S. STANLEY SEARING, Diocesan Missionary to Deaf-Mutes, 554 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass.

### To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby give notice that my husband, Solomon H. Winne, is not my agent, and has no authority to make any contract binding upon me, or to incur any indebtedness in my name.

MRS. CARRIE DIXON WINNE.

One of the first flowers to bloom in the spring is the hepatica or liverwort. The chill of the winter was in the air and the snows were hardly gone when I saw some beginning their growing amid the dried leaves my stick had poked away. The sturdy hope of the plant moved and helped me. Never give up; keep alive and alert even amid the dreariest scenes and times. Chance will open somehow if you are getting ready for it by the faithful daily duty.—James Buckham.

## PITTSBURG, PA.

The Pittsburg deaf-mute football Eleven was re-organized some time ago. Their prospects for this season are very bright. John McDonough is the captain, with Mr. S. Nichols as the manager. Both are working hard to train the players into their playing form.

They had the opening game with the Lyceum Eleven last Saturday, which is admittedly the strongest eleven in Western Pennsylvania. However, there was a weird and wonderful exhibition of football in this opening game. Candor compels the statement that rarely has such an exhibition of brutality been shown on the gridiron than by the Lyceum players towards the deaf-mutes.

James Forbes was selected as umpire for the deaf-mutes, and on several occasions he had penalized them for offside play or some violation of the playing rules, and for his rulings some Lyceum players lost their temper and made wicked lunges at some of the deaf players, and even they gave Umpire Forbes a push. This crowning act, the crowd could not stand and cries of "shame," "coward," could be heard all over the field.

After the game, Manager O'Donnell, of the Lyceums, deprecated the actions of his players, and declares that hereafter the players should keep hands off the officials, no matter how rank their decisions may be.

The rough treatment on the deaf players enabled the Lyceums to roll up the big score, which read 35 to 0. The deaf-mute eleven are as follows: Left end, Thos. Carr; left tackle, E. Soles; left guard, R. McDonald; centre, M. Kornblum; right guard, J. Michaels; right tackle, W. Davis; right end, V. Dunn and W. McCracken; quarter back, C. Fritzes; left half back, G. Korn; right half back, G. Bloedel; full back, J. McDonough.

Chairman R. Fritzes, of the Local Branch, P. S. A. D., called for a meeting next Saturday eve, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Wake up, the Hall Committee and the Committee on Rules, to have your report ready for this special meeting.

Cards are now out announcing the marriage of Miss Laura A. Bigley, of this city, and Mr. William H. Phelps, of Carthage, Mo., in Chicago, Ill., on August 4th. Miss Laura went to St. Louis to visit the World's Fair, and spent several weeks at Carthage, Mo. Their return trip to Chicago from St. Louis resulted in marriage, and on their honeymoon trip passed through the Niagara Falls to Atlantic City, N. J., where they spent a week. From the ocean waves they stopped off in this city for a day's visit, before starting for their new home at Carthage, Mo. Mrs. Phelps was formerly a pupil of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, and was admitted to Gallaudet College, where she spent two years. Cupid cut short her course at the College, and now she has her lessons in house-keeping at her new home.

Mr. Frank A. Gray, the ex-president of the Illinois Alumni Association, and Mr. Col. Sawhill, the ex-president of the Ohio Alumni Association, went over to Taylorstown, Pa., to spend Sunday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sawhill. Vincent Dunn, the active football player, had his nose broken in the Lyceum game, and his friends feel sorry for his hard luck. His home is at Crafton, Pa., about five miles from Pittsburg.

Mr. Dan M. Reichard stopped off in this city for a day, on his way to the Gallaudet College, at Washington, D. C., some time ago. He is now in the Junior year there.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Local Branch, P. S. A. D., started the ball to have the Bazaar, to be held some time in December, for the Benefit of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown, Pa., and a mass-meeting of the deaf was called to discuss about holding the Bazaar. This meeting resulted in appointing Mr. B. R. Allabough as Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, Mr. F. A. Leitner, as Secretary, and Mr. J. Rolhouse as treasurer. Space forbids the names of all persons who are on the Bazaar Committee.

Mr. J. C. Taylor will look after the Refreshments at the Bazar and is the Chairman of this Committee.

Mr. Dan E. Moran is the chairman of the "Advertising Committee," and this committee will try to put up some handbills in the "Brotherly City," as some people from that city may come to the Bazaar.

Mrs. Dr. Groth is in charge of the "Faney Work" Committee, and Miss S. Danvier, of the "Common Sense" Committee.

Mrs. E. A. Moran, who in her days at Gallaudet College was known as the "skilful candy maker," is given the chairmanship of the "Candy" Committee, and every body should try to get sweets from her booth. Miss May Toomey is the chairman of the "Toys" Committee.

Mr. E. Cowley is a real good angler, and recently he got a big fish in the "New England Waters," and for this reason he is given

chairmanship of the "Fishing Pond" Committee. May we see him a great fisher of money in this booth.

Mr. F. Gray will look after the "Post Office" Committee, and does not want to have any "cupid messengers," but the U. S. Government letter carriers to apply for the job at the Bazaar. It is probable that the "Matrimonial Bureau" may be considered by the P. O. Committee. Look out for further information.

Mr. James Friend is given charge of the "Chance" Committee, with Mr. Col. Sawhill and Mr. John Friend as his assistants.

Miss Sarah Woodside and Miss J. A. Shrom are appointed interpreters for the Bazaar Committee, which has several hearing members to serve for us.

The place and the date of holding the Bazaar is not yet announced by the Bazaar Committee, but it will be known in a very short time. The Bazaar is to take place in the city of Allegheny.

Much interest is now centered upon the meeting next Wednesday Eve, to organize a Savings Club among the deaf people, who are desirous of attending the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the P. S. A. D., in 1906.

An excursion to the Pittsburg Exposition is decided upon the date of Oct. 14th, in the evening, and it is expected that a big crowd of deaf-mutes will go along. The Wheeling mutes, please try and enjoy with us the Exposition.

"SMOKY CITY" BOY.

Oct. 3d, 1904

## NEW YORK.

The "dancing social" at the Guild Room of St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday evening, developed into a conversation, with cake and lemonade at the close. Mrs. Lavery, a deaf lady who goes to the Emerald Isle this week, was accorded the privilege of the platform to make a farewell speech. The committee in charge of the social were: Mrs. Knox, Miss Violet Pearce, Miss Rachel Fenall, Mrs. Meinken, Mr. C. Brewer and Mr. Emery F. Wolgamot.

Mr. Charles Spahn, father of Mrs. Robert McVea, died suddenly on Friday morning, September 30th. The night previous he had celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday, and seemed in fine health, ate a hearty supper, sang, and was in the jolliest spirits. His death was a terrible shock to all, and could hardly be credited, as it came without warning. Funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon, interment on Monday, October 3d.

Under the management of Mrs. H. Hanneman and Miss Bessie Poblinsky, a party was given at the home of Mrs. Finkelstein, at Brownsville, N. Y. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rabinowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Dingley and children, Mr. and Mrs. Major Leopold and daughter, Messrs. B. Cohen, W. Friedman, L. Gilbert, Miss Eva Wachs, Mr. and Mrs. Hanneman and child, Mr. Harry Zerwich, Miss Bessie Poblinsky, Mrs. Lieberman and Mr. Roth.

Mrs. Peter Mitchell is visiting relatives in New Haven, Conn., and probably will stay there for quite some time. Meanwhile Mr. Mitchell is keeping bachelor hall, and making the best of things.

Last Sunday evening Mr. John H. Keiser conducted services for the deaf in St. Ann's Church, 140th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, and had a good-sized congregation of Bronx residents listen to him.

Mr. Isaac Brockman will leave for Colorado with his family next week, where they will reside permanently. Bad health necessitates this step. He will continue at his old trade—that of compositor—in Denver.

Louis Lyons had a very pleasant trip to Trenton, N. J. He went by trolley. While there he called on Messrs. R. B. Lloyd and George S. Porter.

Mrs. Emma Brown is in town, looking strong and well. She had a very pleasant visit in Peekskill, where an extra attraction is her little grandson.

The League of Elect Surds will give its annual entertainment at the Colonial Hall, 828-838 Columbus Avenue, corner 101st Street, on Saturday, January 28th, 1905.

Mrs. James Lewis recently spent an enjoyable week in Arlington, N. J., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Witschiel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman, after an absence of eight months in Anderson, S. C., are back at their home in Central Park West.

The Quarterly Communication of the League of Elect Surds will be held this Saturday evening, October 8th.

Two sisters of Mr. M. Korngold died last month. Their home was in Germany.

Miss L. A. Edwards, of Hoboken N. J., has gone to Virginia for a month's stay with relatives.

## CHICAGO.

### Beginning of the Social Season.

### A CHURCH DEDICATED.

### Items of Interest.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) It looks as though there would be numerous parties, socials, entertainments and "Stags" during the coming winter.

The deaf-mutes of Chicago are bound to have gay times once in a while and will try to excel each other in making brilliant arrangements for the pleasure of guests.

The parents of Mrs. Stephens kindly issued cards through Mrs. Bowes to forty-five friends inviting them to a surprise party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, previous to their departure for Galesburg, Ill., on Friday evening, September 30th. It was given as a farewell to the surprised couple who have endeared themselves to their friends by reason of their pleasing and charming manners. The plans of the committee were carried out successfully and therefore Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were greatly delighted with the splendid reception. Elegant refreshments were served.

The New Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ, for deaf-mutes, was dedicated to-day at 10:30 A.M. and 3 and 7:30 P.M. Rev. Reinke, the pastor, assisted by Rev. Jensen, of Omaha, and Rev. Wangerlin, of Milwaukee, and several other ministers, performed the solemn ceremonies, before a large crowd.

The church was jammed beyond expectations, and also the lecture room in the basement was overcrowded, the hearing people as well as deaf-mutes attending the interesting services. The writer tried to gain entrance in the rear room, but it was full to overflowing, and not being able to stand up so long, returned home, but hopes to receive full particulars later. The new church is founded for American deaf-mutes, not "German" deaf-mutes, as I mentioned in last week's issue. The church and lot cost about \$10,000, which was collected by free contributions from Lutheran Churches in America, which generously responded to the appeal of Rev. Reinke.

There is also a new parsonage in process of erection on the same lot that when completed, will look fine. It was expected that the picture of the church and full account of it should be seen in one of the leading Chicago papers to-day or sooner, but there must be some hitch in some way. It is hoped that it will appear this week.

Among the guests present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Tilley, Codman, Buchan, Martin, Gallaher, Dougherty, Bowes, Sonneborn, Frank, Ryan, Brimble, Mesdames Watson, Radington, Led, Morton, and daughter, Misses F. Baumann, Smith, Knight, Jacoby, Messrs. Wayman, Liebenstein, Fritz, Schmidt, of Aurora, Ill.

Rev. Reinke is a most indefatigable and zealous worker, and devotes his whole time to promoting the welfare of deaf-mutes, spiritually as well as temporally—for the glory of Jesus Christ. Surely he deserves the praise and gratitude of the deaf-mutes, and continues to receive much encouragement from them. They should always appreciate his labor of love by rallying around him and expressing sincere sympathy with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilley are stopping at the Palmer House for a week or so. They were seen at church, and when the services were over, they were surrounded by their friends and congratulated heartily. They have received invitations to parties and socials this week—in fact, they will be entertained like a prince and princess until they return to California in November.



### A Sweet-Tempered Child.

For months, every morning and afternoon, I passed a girl of 12 escorting her sister of some two years and a half up and down the sidewalk. The baby seemed to wear a perpetual smile, would wave her hand at me, bow, toss her head and silently flirt. One day it occurred to me that she, notwithstanding her happy disposition, had never laughed aloud, or called to me, as children usually do, and I said to the twelve-year-old, "Does your sister ever cry?" She replied, "No, sir—not since she was born." "And ever laugh?" "No, sir; she smiles all the time, though." "Can she talk yet?" "No, sir; she has never made a sound since she was born." The pathos of the situation touched me all over, hardened old sinner that I am. The mother told me afterward that she will wait six months longer, and if the child does not speak will consult a surgeon.

That dumb little angel appeals to me but there is hope for her. She is quite as pretty as deaf, dumb and blind Helen Keller, and can both hear and see. An old friend of mine was greatly distressed for nearly three years because his only son appeared to be dumb. At the age of six months the scamp let out a lusty "bah!" then remained speechless nearly two years and a half. One day the father returned home from business unexpectedly at noon and, tiptoeing in the nursery, came up behind the young gentleman, who was seated in a rocking chair in the attitude of reading a newspaper and pretending to spell the words in the headings! His voice was as clear and distinct as that of William Pitt. Had he been "possessing?" That boy to-day is a splendid specimen of young manhood, built like a wedge, as a man should be, and the idol not only of his parents but of his college, where his eloquence "speaks for itself."—*Tip, in New York Press, Aug. 23*

### The Strength of the Japanese.

A Japanese house is one of the simplest things ever built, for it consists of little more than four posts and a roof. But such "impermanence," which is also seen in other things, is a part of the nation, writes Mr. Douglas Sladen in "Queer Things About Japan," for no people in the world have so few wants.

The Japanese have no bread, no beds, no fires, no boots or shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women—for both sexes wear several dressing-gowns, one over the other. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls but paper shutters fixed in grooves, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washstand.

In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, flour-bins, no kitchen tables. But then they have no tables or chairs in the drawing-room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with the paper shutters taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats, and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and making tea.

These and a cushion or two, and a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventional politeness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese house, except the guest-chamber. And the articles in the guest-chamber consist of a screen, a kakemono and a flower-vase.

Along with his magnificent want of wants, so to speak, the Japanese combines a capacity to get huge pleasure out of what we should regard as trifles, and after labors and sacrifices that we should think intolerable. This extraordinary patience and whole-hearted enjoyment under all the niggardliness of his lots marks the Japanese as unique among the peoples of the world.

He lives on next to nothing, and thrives on it. He always has a smile. He works whenever he can get any work to do. They are all weeks-days to him. Instead of a seventh-day, Sunday, he has his festa, a national or a temple festival. In either case he goes, a faring to some temple, and takes his children or a friend. He is never too poor to have money to treat them.

He only gives himself a holiday when he is out of work, and his holidays are inexpensive. He just walks a hundred miles to see some famous garden in its glory; he carries his luggage in a box, wrapped in oiled paper, and gets a bed at an inn for a halfpenny. His food is almost as cheap; and when the last turn in the road shows him the irises of Horikari, or the house and cherry-trees of Yoshino, on the day of all the year, he would not change places with the King of England.—*Youths Companion.*

### Skin Food.

A satisfactory skin food that will not induce hair to grow on the face is witch hazel cream, made by heating one ounce each of white wax, spermaceti, lanolin and witch hazel together, then adding three ounces each of almond oil and rose water with one dram of tincture of benzoin.

## OPENING GAME OF THE SEASON BASKET BALL

### Tremont Five

of the Tremont Deaf-Mute Ass'n

VS.

### Colonial Five

PRELIMINARY GAME:

Quiet Five (Deaf-Mutes)

VS.

West Side Branch

Y. M. C. A. 2d Team

**Dr. Savage's  
GYMNASIUM**  
308-312 W. 59th St.

**Saturday Evening,  
October 22, 1904**  
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cts.

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### CALLAUDET'S BIRTHDAY EVE.

### RECEPTION

OF THE

**Hollywood  
Fraternity  
of Deaf-Mutes**

AT

### LYRIC HALL

Sixth Avenue, bet. 41st and 42d Sts.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

**Friday Evening  
Dec. 9, 1904**

MUSIC BY SAUSE'S ORCHESTRA.

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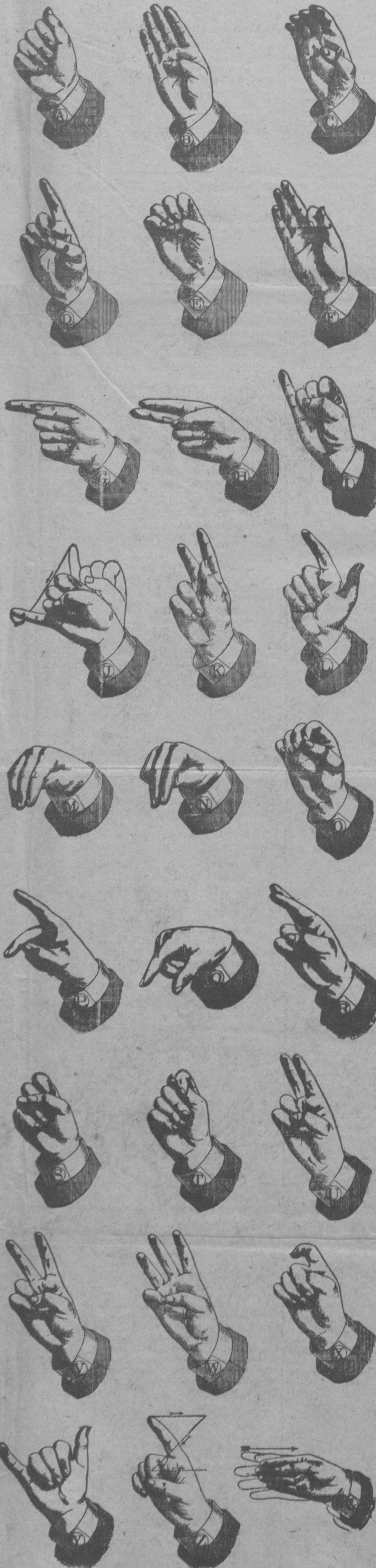
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### The Gallaudet Memorial.

It is proposed to create a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., by the erection of a Parish Building for St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. The present Church is situated on 148th Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, and is built some twenty-five feet back from the line of the street to permit the erection of such a building as above indicated, which will form a facade to the church edifice and be a center of religious and social life amongst the silent peoples. Dr. Gallaudet hoped during his lifetime to see the erection of this building, which would have completed the church with which his name has always been associated. This was not permitted, and it is suggested as a most fitting memorial to him that this work be now undertaken. St. Ann's Church is used wholly for the deaf-mutes.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground about forty-five feet along the street front and twenty-five feet in depth. It will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will be used for the social, religious and industrial needs of the deaf-mutes of New York. The amount required for "The Gallaudet Memorial Parish Building" will be about \$30,000, and the building itself, in its position and purpose, will form a conspicuous monument to him whose life was devoted to the silent peoples. They themselves heartily endorse the memorial.

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